

The Norfolk News

The "paramount" issue wasn't paramount.

How does it seem anyway to be the slave of an "empire?"

Mr. Bryan will now have time to accumulate a little more of McKinley prosperity.

The republic has fallen—it felt on Mr. Bryan and other "anti-imperialists" with a d. s. t.

The Dakota volunteers evidently had a message for Aguinaldo's friend, Pettigrew, and delivered it.

Talk about republican apathy! A few more doses of that kind would completely annihilate the democratic party.

The World-Herald's last fake that betters were placing odds on Bryan in the east didn't have any appreciable effect.

The fellow who bet on the World-Herald's forecasts and claims is painfully conscious that the paper is not altogether reliable.

Stanton county gave W. W. Young a plurality of 125 votes, while the returns on the majority of other candidates show a natural fusion plurality.

The stockmen in the western part of the state did what was expected of them. They indicated that McKinley prices for what they raised were quite satisfactory.

The fusionists claimed Indiana so strongly and persistently that the republicans were almost ready to give them the state—until the votes were counted.

The republicans made some magnificent gains in Missouri and the party workers in that state are encouraged to renewed endeavors in behalf of republican policies.

The New York fellows who bet on McKinley were evidently not putting up their large sums to be lost. They offered odds only to induce the Bryan money to come out.

The fusion trust continues to lose and will do so as long as it persists in lining up one set of candidates under the principles of several separate and distinct party organizations.

It is presumed that the Fourth of July will not be celebrated next year. Mr. Bryan said such evidences of patriotism would pass away before the onward march of "imperialism."

The electoral college will meet in the various states on the second Monday in January and complete the work of the people. President McKinley will enter upon his second term March 4.

On the trust question the result seems to mean that a party which makes a specialty of fighting the octopus must not be led by men who are deeply interested in the success of the trusts.

Pettigrew is going to organize a party of his own. He should invite all such men as Altgeld, Tillman, Towne, Bryan, Croker, Sulzer and Teller to join, and migrate with them to the Philippines. The people of this country have shown that they have no use for their politics.

Pierce precinct in Pierce county gave Cones 165 and Boyd 86, while on other candidates a republican majority was shown. Cones carried the county by 307 while on presidential electors the vote was a tie. They seem to know how a home candidate should be treated in Pierce.

While the American people have endorsed expansion as far as the Philippines are concerned, the result may not be taken to mean that they would favor a policy of further territorial acquisition for the mere sake of expanding. They will much prefer that all such may be the result of legitimate purchase or dependent upon a war started upon as just a cause as was the war with Spain.

Bryan succeeded in carrying but four northern states, and these were four western mining states that were carried by immense majorities for free silver in 1896. Colorado's majority was reduced about 100,000; Montana's majority was reduced about 50 per cent; Nevada's majority for silver was almost annihilated, and Idaho's showing for the champion of silver was reduced over 10,000 in a total vote of about 30,000.

The press bureau conducted under the supervision of the republican state committee by L. A. Williams of Blair, has been carried on in a most efficient manner during the campaign just closed. The service furnished the republican papers throughout the state has been far superior to anything ever attempted before by the state committee, and that together with the work of the whole committee, shows its result in the great victory won in Nebraska.

Speaker Henderson evidently believes that Senator Hanna could win out for president in 1904. The senator has shown a remarkable ability in winning for other people and he has ascended several notches in the estimation of the western people he visited, but whether

he will prove as popular as a presidential candidate as he is successful as a campaign manager is a question. Events seem to prove that a man who is successful in getting votes for others is something of a failure in getting them for himself.

Antelope county did the right thing by its home candidate for an important office. Judge Boyd carried the county by a majority of 290. The only other republican that got a majority was the candidate for county attorney. In Boyd's home precinct, Oakdale, he received a vote of 156 to 71, while the precinct was pretty evenly divided on other candidates. It was a fine tribute to a fellow citizen and it is presumed that Mr. Boyd's election is not more gratifying to him than the treatment he received at the hands of his neighbors.

Business sagacity should continue to exercise an influence over affairs at Washington and thus encourage it on the part of the people of the country. A stupendous victory and an overflowing treasury will tend to encourage extravagance and the demands for appropriations and other expenditures are likely to be pressed, but the expenses should be kept within the income and thus allow no opportunity for panicky conditions to creep in. The republican party is in the ascendancy and it may enjoy a long and beneficent control of the country by exercising due caution and business foresight.

Many democratic exchanges appear to think that the majority of the people claiming relationship to Uncle Sam are first class chumps and don't know enough to come in out the rain. However that may be, the majority rule will continue to do so until an "empire" is consummated, which will never be. Meanwhile everyone of the majority undoubtedly feels that he has used good judgment in casting his vote as he did and confidently believes that the administration endorsed will so conduct affairs that he will have reason to be proud of his vote. Should the contrary prove true many of them will undoubtedly join with the minority in four years in asking a change.

The United States is coming right to the front as a world power. In 1800 this country stood at the bottom of the list of the eight great powers of the western world in the matter of population. In 1900 it stands second, with Russia at the head. In some particulars this country is even now stronger than Russia, undoubtedly, in face of the fact that the land of the czar has almost twice the population. The election of last Tuesday indicates that the people of the country desire that it should assert its place among the powers. Not necessarily in a manner that characterizes the bully, but its rights among the great commercial nations of the world should be maintained. It has the resources to handle a good share of the world's commerce and if it does not assert its place and provide for the development of these resources there will be disappointment.

What is to be the result of the late disaster to democracy is a question now agitating the leaders. They seem quite thoroughly convinced that Bryanism and the free silver issue have forever passed from the political stage. The Sioux City Tribune has interviews with a number of democrats of that place and with scarcely an exception they seem to favor a return to the old party and the old conservatism. National leaders seem to be quite generally of the same opinion. It is quite possible that two parties may form, one supporting the radical measures of Mr. Bryan and the other advocating the conservatism of Cleveland and other old leaders. It is certain that the two elements cannot be united under the same leader and if the old democracy is reorganized it may be expected that the element which has been in control during the past eight years will either form a new party or return to the populist organization.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is one of the rising statesmen and it may be expected that he will be heard from in the future. He made some of the best speeches and strongest arguments during the campaign just closed. Of the result he said: "Americanism won. It was not a political campaign at all—it was the uprising of a people, the awakening of our nation to its power, opportunity and destiny. Now the watchwords must be conservatism, conservatism—moderation, moderation, moderation. Slapdash statesmanship would ruin all." The senator is right—the republican party has won the confidence of the people and because that confidence was given in such substantial doses does not permit of a deviation in the slightest degree from the principles for which the fight was made. The greatest care should be taken that this tribute of the American people to republicanism is not violated for it will mean defeat at a time when defeat may bring disaster to the party and the country.

One Daily Gone. Yesterday's edition of the Times-Tribune contains the following announcement, over the signatures of C. S. Evans, manager, and A. P. Childs, editor: For the time being the daily issue of

this paper is suspended because of the lack of support. When the time comes that the business men can give it the support necessary to put it on a paying basis, its daily issue will be resumed. Until then we shall furnish the daily subscribers with the weekly, and that we shall endeavor to make it the best weekly in the county.

The collapse of the Daily Times-Tribune was not unexpected. It has been known for a long time that the paper was in a precarious condition, but it was hoped by its friends that the election would open an avenue to keep it alive. This hope went down with Bryanism and the paper sensibly stopped. There has never been a field in Norfolk for two daily papers—in fact, it has been a question for several years whether the town is enterprising enough to furnish a legitimate field for one. This is still an open problem which must be solved by future developments.

As to whether Norfolk will continue to have one daily paper depends wholly upon the business men of this city. If a daily is not considered a good thing for the town, then it would be a kindness to the publisher if the patronage which is now being given it should be withdrawn. On the other hand, if it is desired to have it continued, then it should be given such business as will make it self-sustaining. No publisher can be expected to continue to take earnings from other sources and put them into the maintenance of a daily paper, for the sake of keeping up his reputation for enterprise or for the benefit of the town, unless there be a fair showing of reciprocity by those whom its publication benefits.

The Irrigation Question.

The matter of irrigation and the conservation of the country's water supply is one of the important questions confronting the people. Its proper solution means a great deal to the country, especially of the semi-arid districts. The idea of prominent people who have given it much study is not only to utilize the water of streams, but to create immense storage reservoirs or lakes in which can be retained the surplus waters that fall during the spring months to be used during the summer in irrigating growing crops and orchards. Not only will this water prove of immense value during the summer, but the retention of it during the spring will prevent or at least mitigate the dangers of freshets and floods. If instead of constructing levees and dikes the money used for this purpose is employed to build dams that will retain the water in the hills from which it comes a double purpose will be served.

The congress that is to assemble in Chicago November 21-24, is to be an important factor in starting this movement and the west should be well represented at its session. Guy E. Mitchell, secretary of the National Irrigation association, has this to say in a recent article on the subject:

"The history of levee construction on the Mississippi river has been a long and expensive one. The first levee was begun in 1717, which was, when completed, one mile long, erected to protect New Orleans, then a mere village. This levee was four feet high and eighteen feet across at the top. It was not, however, until after Louisiana had been ceded to the United States that levee construction was begun on a large scale—an enlarged systematic scale. As the work progressed up the river and additional basins and bottoms were enclosed, the levees necessarily increased in height. The average height of the levees in Louisiana, above New Orleans, is now between twelve and thirteen feet and this height proved insufficient in the great flood of 1897. This flood indicates to the engineers that three or four feet additional will be required.

"Millions and millions of dollars have been appropriated by the federal government for the building of these levees and other constructions intended to protect the surrounding country from floods, and millions more must be appropriated by every congress to come unless steps are taken to prevent these floods. These measures of the government are merely palliative; they do not go to the root of the evil. The report of Captain Hiram Chittenden, of the government engineer corps, however, shows that there is a way to strike at the trouble itself, and largely prevent the floods instead of trying to enclose them between banks after they have become such.

"He shows in his official reports that, by the building of a series of great storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri, floods can be prevented through the diverting of the excess of waters into these artificial lakes. Surely this is something for congress to give its attention to. Here is a practical plan. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Congress will go ahead appropriating millions every session for flood prevention without a question, but it will not appropriate the same amount for a plan, which, according to the government's own engineers, promises far greater results. Of course, the storing of these reservoirs would mean the reclamation of large tracts of land to irrigation; but this need not worry congress, even its eastern members, for the eastern merchant is already alive to the situation, and realize that the reclamation of the arid west would open to them the finest market in the world."

J. Sterling Morton and the Argo Starch company feel pretty good. A fusion majority of 100 in Nebraska City was converted into a republican majority of 400.

It is promised for Teddy Roosevelt that he will not be altogether a mere figure-head as vice president. His strenuousness demands action and will have it.

The Hebron Journal of last week was printed in red and blue with a full-page red rooster crowing lustily on the editorial page.

Kansas farmers have been compelled to cut back their crop of winter wheat. The growing weather of the past month has threatened to develop a premature crop of the cereal and to keep it for the proper season this extraordinary method has been employed.

A ball bearing watch was an exhibit at the Paris exposition by a Swiss factory. The idea has heretofore been employed in the construction of clocks, but the delicate work necessary for a ball bearing pocket time piece has never been attempted heretofore.

Not satisfied with tabulating precedents alone to indicate that the re-election of McKinley was an impossibility, the World-Herald is now busy showing its readers that a democratic administration will be a certain sure thing four years hence. In view of what has just passed it would probably be unwise, however, to stake more than a million dollars on the forecast.

Admiral Dewey, speaking of the recent presidential election says: "I thank God I was not wanted." It is presumed that he means he is glad he was not called upon to fill Mr. Bryan's shoes and take the crushing defeat that was administered to him. It sometimes appears that a candidate for president is not in an enviable position. This would especially seem to be the case when the people have twice overwhelmingly indicated that the candidate is not wanted.

Republicans throughout the country are well pleased with what Nebraska has done in a political way this fall and it is believed that even the fusionists of Nebraska, outside of the state house ring and those benefited by the patronage, are not sorry. It is certain that, being in line with the present administration and indicating that it is in sympathy with republican measures and progress, the state is in a better position for development than ever before in its history. Nebraska is too good a state to be eternally dominated by calamity and populist vagaries.

The president's coming message is to deal with some of the gravest questions ever presented for consideration in this country and he is expected to outline policies that will inure to the benefit of this country and its island possessions. On the success and popular approval of these policies will depend the political aspect of the country in the future. He has something to guide him in the issues discussed during the campaign just closed and the endorsement of his policies heretofore was unmistakable. The same conservative wisdom that has guided him in the past will undoubtedly come to his aid now and the very best solution of the problems is anticipated.

Perhaps the fusionists will soon begin to believe the reiterated assertions of republicans that fusion is a makeshift policy which is certain to be loser in the end. They have been repeatedly warned that the fate of that method, if not all the parties to the deal, was in sight, and this year they have been given substantial evidence of the fact. They have been pleased to shout with glee every time fusion had been consummated in either county or state convention and have been going right merrily to their doom. If this fall's results do not convince them, there is more of the same kind in store and they will finally be brought to acknowledge that one party with one set of principles is much stronger than two or three parties with several platforms. A ready one party has almost sloughed off.

While the fusion party attempted to shoulder the responsibility for all the patriotism which had been, is now, or would be dispensed in this country, it is very evident that their professions were received with a great degree of allowance and that they were under no position to prove by any recent event that their claims were supported by history. This condition was voiced recently by General Joe Wheeler, who said: "I did not go to Decatur to hear the returns Tuesday night. I do not like to go to funerals and I felt and knew that Mr. McKinley would be overwhelmingly re-elected. There are two things the American people reverence. First, their God, and second, their flag. A word against either will bring down their condemnation. There never was a president defeated for election who had conducted a successful war."

Those who supported Mr. Dietrich for the position of governor did so confident that he has a business and administrative ability that will be an honor to the position to which he aspired. He is now undoubtedly undergoing the supreme test of the honor to which he has been elevated and will be

subjected to a veritable flood of applications for position under the new regime. The test of his ability is in correctly choosing the people for these positions. He may make mistakes and undoubtedly will, but he is believed to be a man who will quickly rectify any mistake he may make and do it with credit to himself and to the institutions under his control. His friends might advise him to use caution and discretion but the man is believed to be one who will do that without the advice. They are perfectly willing to give that advice if requested but will hardly afflict it upon him while he is burdened with other responsibilities. A portion of Mr. Dietrich's troubles may be realized when it is considered that there are now five or six applicants for the stewardship in Norfolk for the hospital for the insane at this place.

The Omaha Bee yesterday had complete election returns from every county in the state except McPherson which polls less than 100 votes. Seventy-eight of the counties furnished official returns, and the other eleven, while unofficial, were probably about correct. These returns show that C. H. Dietrich has been elected governor by a plurality of about 1,021. E. P. Savage ran slightly behind Dietrich but has a plurality of 911. Geo. W. Marsh, for secretary of state, received a plurality of 1,971. For auditor of public accounts Charles Weston received a plurality of 1,680. William Steuffer for treasurer defeated his opponent by 2,025 votes. W. K. Fowler was elected superintendent of public instruction by 2,092 votes. Frank N. Prout for attorney general received a plurality of 2,237. George D. Folmer for commissioner of public lands and buildings was given \$1,746 more votes than his opponent. While complete official returns may change these results slightly the entire republican state ticket is unquestionably elected. The smallest plurality was that received by Lieutenant Governor Savage, while Mr. Fowler for state superintendent had the largest plurality. None of the pluralities were very large, but are very satisfactory considering that there was quite a large fusion majority to overcome.

Wane of Crokerism.

It is quite generally conceded that Croker and Tammany made the fight of their lives and lost and that with the reorganization of the democratic party will come a change in the democratic political organization of New York city; that, in fact, the city organization will be reformed. Of this the Omaha News says:

"Among the other results of the election, there will be some decided effect upon the status of Croker and Tammany hall in politics. As to just what the effect will be there is some uncertainty and difference of opinion, but that Greater New York politics will go on as though nothing had happened seems impossible.

"There is much talking of deposing the boss and bringing the famous democratic organization out of the extremely bad odor into which it has fallen, a movement not unlikely to ensue from the national reorganization of the party. The election has revealed the weakness of Tammany in a manner no less surprising to the country at large than startling to Croker himself. His weakness has been made so evident that some persons are led to believe that he made no honest effort to carry the state for Bryan, but on the other hand took care that the majority in the city should be too small to give the party any chance of carrying the state. He brought Bryan to New York to kill him, say these. But the preponderance of opinion the country over is that Croker made the effort of his life and against insuperable obstacles, not the least of which was New York's distrust of him and disgust at his methods.

"The first step of the procedure to rob the autocrat of his power will be the release of the metropolitan police from the domination of local politics. The legislature has the votes and, it is said, the disposition to put not only the police department of New York, but those of the other principle cities of the state, in charge of a commissioner, to be appointed by the republican governor. Croker will then have to struggle for his sceptre, not only against the better element of his own party, but also against the state republicans."

Result Provokes Anger.

Everyone admires a partisan who can take defeat gracefully and good naturedly. He is the sort of person whom the victorious feel that they can tie to; one who places himself in a position to solicit their votes at some future time. On the contrary the person who gives vent to a feeling of hatred, whose spleen causes a burst of wrath evidenced by vituperation and slander; he is of the sort who will command no respect.

The leading editorial of the Madison Star of this week is in vivid contrast to those of other papers, but instead of creating regret, the members of the victorious party are inclined to laugh at the titillating display of wrath and might wish that they had borne down a little harder. It is the sort of matter responsible, in large part, for the defeat of democracy this year and is of the kind that will exert an influence in keeping that party down. Not content with calling the victorious president unkind names, it slanders the majority of the people of

the country, including members of its own party, who thought times weren't ripe for a change. The Star says:

"Though William Jennings Bryan has been defeated in this campaign of fraud and farce, he yet has much honorable service in the United States. Bryan was too honest, independent of trusts and monopoly and too sincere a friend of the working man and his country to win any favor with the money power of the United States. As president of the United States he would have stood by the Declaration of Independence, declined to be ruled by trusts and combines, and kept the grasping fingers of old England and other foreign powers off this country. This the lovers of England knew, and for that reason, if none other, force, bribe and fraud was brought to bear upon the voters in the power of the grasping Hannaites, and thus an honest, trustworthy man has been defeated. But Bryan's name will ring along the grooves of history when all nations will have forgotten Mark Hanna and his dupe McKinley. There will come a time, at no distant date, when the people will look upon William J. Bryan as second to none in the history of this nation. He will arise to a position among the statesmen of the nation, far ahead of those gained by Webster, Clay or Calhoun. Though defeated, Nebraska is proud of her noble statesman, William Jennings Bryan."

Oxnard Sugar Campaign.

The second annual beet sugar campaign of the Oxnard sugar factory closed on Tuesday of last week with a longer run than last year by three days, and a record of having sliced 3,642 tons more than last year. The percentage of saccharine matter is also considerably better, and taken all in all the great sugar campaign of 1900 is one that will long remain as a surprise to the people of Ventura county, who early in the season hardly dared hope for the opening of the factory at all.

A crop that can be raised in a dry year following two preceding dry years and then make a record in some respects superior to that of a wet season is one that should receive favor in the eyes of all farmers, especially when greatly improved prices have been contracted for the coming season.

This year's run has clearly demonstrated that beets as a crop are as little affected by dry weather as any that can be raised. In a wet season there is a very heavy tonnage, but at the same time there is a very marked decrease in the sugar content. Many farmers have this year expressed themselves as being well satisfied with 8 to 10 tons per acre and the higher percentage that accompanies it than with a yield of 20 tons with the heavier expense and decreased sugar content.

On the very first week of the campaign farmers were greatly surprised at the result of their crop returns on sandy soil, both as to tonnage and sugar content, although the alkali did not give as much promise. There were besides enough beets on irrigated land to swell the average tonnage and surprise the whole valley with the first returns. The tests for sugar content ran exceedingly high from the beginning and continued much better than was expected through the entire two months.

From Oxnard and vicinity 63,148 tons of beets were received and from Chico and outside points, 4,017 tons, making a total of 67,165 tons of beets received. —Chico Champion, October 26.

T. F. Spoer, residing seven and one-half miles southeast of the city is a half brother of State Treasurer-elect Wm. Stouffer of West Point. Mr. Spoer was unable to render active service during the campaign owing to the sickness of his wife, who has been suffering from dropsy and other diseases for a long time. She has lately grown somewhat worse.

The News' job department is complete in every particular.

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